

MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

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The Abrogation of Nazi Law

THE Mil Gov legislation directed at the elimination of Nazi doctrine from the German legal system, its laws as well as its jurisdiction, represents one of the most important and effective steps toward the eradication of Nazism. The Nazi regime could not have succeeded in its complete domination of all phases of public and private life through the use of the police and Party troops alone. It was necessary for Hitler also to rescind the old, established laws protecting the liberties and rights of the individual and to eliminate the independent judiciary. Thus, the laws and orders directed at the protection of the Party hierarchy which permeated all of the legal system formed one of the main pillars for the structure of the Nazi state.

Our task of eradicating from German law everything obnoxious to our sense of justice and decency would have been a comparatively simple one if we had to deal with a number — even a considerable number — of clear-cut Nazi edicts. However, in addition to obvious legislation established to support the Nazi party and its principles, an immense volume of supplementary, and often overlapping, decrees and ordinances was put into effect. The legal gazette of the Reich contains over 9,500 different enactments promulgated during the Nazi regime, a figure which does not include other ministerial ordinances and decrees of the Reich and the various states. Old laws were rewritten, amended

or changed. New laws, decrees and ordinances, affecting every sphere of public and private life, were enacted. Finally, there was not a single law or regulation of importance which did not somewhere bear the brand of the swastika.

To revise or amend every legislative act which required a change would have been a job of such immensity that it would have taken years to complete. In the meantime the odious laws would have remained in force even during the period of occupation. A more radical and swifter process would have been the complete repeal of all enactments issued since the beginning of the Nazi regime on 30 January 1933. One would thus have reverted to the status of legislation as it existed prior to that date. But to turn the clock back this far would have created serious difficulties.

COMPROMISE SOLUTION

Much of the Nazi legislation was necessitated by new developments in public and economic life. A vacuum resulting from the removal of essential legislation would have required the prompt re-enactment of a large number of laws or parts of laws. Mil Gov would thus have been forced into the uncomfortable position of having to recognize the justification of certain legislative acts of the Nazi government. The drastic method of changing all of the present legal system in Germany would also

have gone far beyond the official aim of Mil Gov to do only what is required to eliminate Nazism and militarism.

These considerations led to the compromise solution of abrogating a limited number of basic Nazi laws and of eliminating the discriminatory features of other laws, by means of sweeping general clauses. On the basis of this decision, Mil Gov enacted Law No. 1, titled "Abrogation of Nazi Law."

The list of basic laws rescinded by Article I of Law No. 1 consists of three categories:

PUT NAZIS IN POWER

One group served to establish the dominating position of the Nazi Party and its affiliated organizations. This legislation began with the establishment of the Nazi Party as the sole party in Germany and the outlawing of all other parties (Law of 14 July 1933). The next step was directed toward clarifying the relation between Party and State (Law of 1 December 1933, changed by Decree of 12 December 1942). Actually, this created an indefinite and often conflicting status of national and Party authority which even prominent members of Party and government have, during interrogation, termed obscure and often exasperating. Both State and Party were then protected against criticism of any kind by the Law of 20 December 1934, which became the most effective tool in the suppression of freedom of speech, and which sent many freespoken persons to jails and concentration camps. An equally effective means for creating a firm foundation for Nazism within the population was the Hitler Youth Law of 1 December 1936, which forced every child in Germany to serve in the Hitler Youth

organization for the express purpose of undergoing a thorough indoctrination in Nazi ideology.

The next set of laws, now abolished, dealt with national symbols, protecting them against abuse (Law of 19 May 1933) and proclaiming black-white-red as the national colors and the swastika flag as the national flag (Law of 15 September 1935).

Laws which had as their objectives the enforcement of Nazi racial theories form the third group. The Citizenship Law of 15 September 1935 took away from all persons of non-Germanic extraction full citizenship rights, particularly the privilege of voting or holding public office. On the same day another law was enacted with the title, "Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honor," for the sole purpose of prohibiting marriages and sexual intercourse between Jews and other inhabitants.

Each of the basic laws mentioned above was given force by subsidiary or supplementary regulations. These regulations, as well as the fundamental laws, were deprived of effect by Article 1 of Law No. 1. A partial list of the regulations has been prepared and furnished as Regulation No. 1 to Law No. 1.

NEED ADDITIONAL LIST

An additional list, more complete but far too long, would have had to be compiled in an attempt to eradicate every single law or part of a law into which Nazi ideologies had crept in the form of privileges for loyal Nazis and discrimination against those they had honored by calling their enemies. To cover all these varied cases, Article II

of Law No. 1 establishes a general clause suspending the judicial or administrative application of all German laws favoring persons because of their connection with the Nazi Party or affiliated organizations, or discriminating against persons by reason of race, nationality, religious beliefs or opposition to national socialism.

REMOVES PRIVILEGES

This clause removes such Nazi privileges as the right of officers in the Party or affiliated organizations to refuse testimony before a court in matters pertaining to their organization (Law of 1 December 1936). By it, the old Party members (those with membership numbers up to 340,000) and those who were active fighters in the Nazi organizations prior to 30 January 1933 have lost their right, under the ministerial order of 18 April 1936, to receive preference in employment in public enterprises.

On the other side of the fence, among rules discriminating against those whom the Nazis considered their enemies may be found an even greater variety of laws. There were those eliminating Jews from every sphere of public and civil life, a list of which alone would cover many pages; there were laws against Gypsies and Poles and rulings like the one in paragraph 13 of the Hereditary Farm Law of 29 September 1933, which excluded from the rights of a hereditary farmer a man among whose forefathers as far back as 1 January 1800 was a person of colored blood. Men, or the families of men, who had suffered wounds or were killed in line of duty while fighting against internal disorders lost their claim to compensation if they had belonged to a Party considered hostile by the Nazi

regime (Law of 27 February 1934). These few examples are cited to show how varied were the fields of legislation which were affected by Nazi ideology.

However, even with all the new decrees or changes in legislation promulgated since 1933, the intricate system of German law was too complex and too huge for even the Nazi government to amend and rewrite wherever the infiltration of Nazi doctrines appeared desirable. Another way to achieve this goal had to be sought and was found in the Nazification of the judicial system. The word of the law as it was to be understood by fair and impartial interpretation had to be distorted by reading into it a meaning which suited Nazi political purposes and doctrines. The judgment was not to be based merely on what appeared just and equitable; the right was determined by what benefitted the State.

These principles were expounded by the Nazi-appointed judges of the higher courts; they had to be followed by every other judge who desired to keep his job or to advance in office. This situation prompted the incorporation into Law No. 1 of a provision (Article III) prohibiting the interpretation or application of German law in accordance with Nazi doctrines no matter where enunciated.

PUNISHMENT WITHOUT LAW

More drastic and distasteful than any of the afore-mentioned distortions of justice were the violations of age-old principles of law and of the rights of man, perpetrated by the Nazi treatment of criminal law. *Nulla poena sine lege* — no punishment without law — is a rule which has been upheld by all civilized nations for thousands of years. The Nazis broke this old rule in two

different ways: by establishing criminal laws of retroactive effect, and by considering an act a criminal offense on the basis of its mere similarity with another act punishable by a law. This other act was then applied by way of analogy, if such application could be considered to be in accordance with the so-called "sound instincts of the people." And as though not enough rights of the individual were thus infringed upon, the police, specifically the Gestapo, were authorized to detain persons whom judges might fail to convict, for indefinite periods and without any warning or trial. Article IV of Law No. 1 abolishes and prohibits all these aberrations from the basic rules of justice. It furthermore prohibits the cruel or excessive punishments meted

out so lightly in the atmosphere of a brutal dictatorship, and it abolishes the death penalty in all cases not punishable by death prior to 30 January 1933.

With the enactment of Law No. 1, a vital portion of the job of purging Nazi law has been completed. The removal of objectionable judges supplements the work. However, this represents merely the first phase of our mission. A vast number of additional laws still exist which, while not discriminatory, are imbued with Nazi doctrine and must be deprived of effect. An exhaustive study of all German law enacted since 30 January 1933 is being initiated as the basis for the repeal or revision of further Nazi-tainted enactments. Thus, a tremendous task remains to be accomplished.

The Future Nazi Propaganda Line

NAZI propaganda is not dead. It will continue to operate until the last Nazi has been extirpated and until the last believer in Germany's military heritage has been caught. However, unlike the days of Goebbels' glory, it has taken on a distinctly underground cast, which if possible makes it all the more subtle and deadly.

Recently, an American officer complained that the French were as guilty of atrocities as the Germans. He cited as evidence reports on the rape of German women by French troops. Upon questioning, he admitted that his sources were German civilians.

In another area it was reported to French authorities that a US Army captain had confronted a French colonel with a 45 and had demanded the release of prisoners in the French officer's

custody. Fortunately, the French colonel and the American captain were identified and brought face to face. They agreed that the incident had never occurred. Investigation disclosed that it had originated in the mouth of a German civilian.

The above two incidents are typical of the stream of rumors being circulated by the Germans to drive a wedge between the United Nations' armies of occupation. It follows the well-known but still potent policy adopted by Hitler and perfected by Goebbels in the past: divide and conquer. It was the technique applied by the Nazis when they made their plans to annex Austria, conquer Czechoslovakia, and drive their armed steam-roller across duped Europe. It was, and still is, the most dangerous weapon that can be used against us. It

is up to us, however, to render it powerless.

Take, for example, this story reported to USFET from a Mil Gov Detachment. An American colonel was quoted as saying there had been eighty cases of rape by French troops during the month of June, and he named the town where the rapes were supposed to have taken place. Present at the time the statement was made was another American officer who had been on duty in the town mentioned, and who could categorically deny the truth of the statement. When interrogated the colonel admitted that German administrative officials had been the source of his information.

USES FLATTERY

In Cologne, where SHAEF operated a large printing plant, there was noticed on the part of the German master printers, who commanded a certain respect because of their technical skill, a tendency to flatter the Americans at the expense of the British. At that time it was not known definitely whether this area would be occupied by the British or the Americans, and as a result the German civilian employees spoke deprecatingly of the English, claiming that they much preferred the speed and dispatch with which the Americans accomplished their tasks -- a speed and dispatch which, they made certain to add, was very much in accord with German ideas of "efficiency." A similar occurrence was encountered by an American lieutenant operating a commercial plant taken over by the Army in Bonn, where the plant manager, after a "softening up" process which consisted of telling the American officer how much the Germans had in common with the Americans, made equally disparaging remarks about the British.

He was disappointed when the lieutenant severely reprimanded him for slurring one of the Allied powers.

In Berlin, civilians, speaking to Americans, warn them about Russia's plans for world conquest, but when talking to Russians they tell them of their appreciation of the USSR's speedy reopening of newspapers and public service facilities, implying that the Americans and British have been caught napping in this respect.

Every where, the tune is the same. The Nazis start rumors among their own people and, by the time these rumors have passed from one group to another, they have become distorted beyond recognition. Finally, they are fed into the ears of Mil Gov personnel, so colored as to make them palatable to the particular nationality for whom they are intended.

The duty of Mil Gov personnel is plain. The French, British and Russians are our allies. They fought with us when the situation was most acute, they bled with us, they died with some of us -- all for a common cause. The military victory has been achieved, but that common cause for which the United Nations fought has still to be won, and it can be won only if the United Nations remain united. Can we, four months after hostilities have ceased, accept the witness of the enemies who slaughtered our troops at the expense of the Allies who stood at our side?

This last Nazi-militarist stratem is obvious for those who have eyes and consciences rather than conceit and prejudices. Every attempt will be made in the coming months, now that restrictions against fraternization have been relaxed, to drive a wedge between the allies. It is our duty to ensure that this wedge is never driven.

New Reporting Procedure Outlined

WITH the issuance of the new USFET Reports and Information directive, the rendering of reports by Mil Gov Detachments will become simpler and less burdensome. Known as "Section XXV" of USFET Mil Gov Directive dated 7 July 1945, the instructions will also indicate the procedure to be followed in furnishing the field information required by the Military Governor, by USFET, and by US Group CC.

The directive was drawn up primarily because of the necessity of having at Theater and Group adequate information, promptly reported, on actual conditions in the US Zone. This material is vital to executive direction and policy formulation, and further serves to keep the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington informed of Mil Gov activities in the US Zone. One of the principal concerns of the directive framers was the desirability of relieving, or at any rate not increasing, the burden of report-making which is already borne by the detachments.

The directive presents to the Military District Commanders, and through them to the detachments, a statement of all initial surveys and recurrent reports required of detachments by Theater Hq and US Group CC, explains the various categories of reports, and provides for the assignment to each Land/Provinz and Regierungsbezirk detachment, or equivalent, of a Field Reporting Officer to assist in implementing the directive. Duplication of reports between Theater and Group which may have existed hitherto has been eliminated.

Accompanying the directive are two annexes. Annex "A" lists each required

report by name, states how often it is to be made, the agency responsible for making it, the agency to which it is to be sent, the channel by which it is to be forwarded, and the number of copies required. Annex "B" consists of copies, or drafts, of forms for the making of reports, with instructions for filling out the forms.

In a majority of cases, provision is made for the use of technical, functional or service channels for the transmittal of functional reports to Theater and Group, so that information may be received promptly by the agencies which will use it.

REMOVE CONFUSION

Thus, the new directive should result in clearing away any confusion which may have existed concerning what reports are required. The provision of specific forms to be used is intended to lighten the labor of making reports and to insure that the exact information needed is furnished. The assignment of Field Reporting Officers to detachments is intended to facilitate the establishment of an orderly, workable system for the handling of reports. By the use of technical channels for forwarding functional reports directly to Theater and Group, much more prompt receipt of needed information, and therefore more prompt action upon it, may be expected.

It is recognized that up to the present time most of the information required from the field has had to be prepared by Mil Gov personnel. But, to meet the full requirements for information, it will be necessary for Mil Gov at all levels to encourage and expedite the

activation or re-establishment of German agencies to collect and furnish factual data, especially in such fields as population and agriculture, where the local agencies were charged with statistical responsibilities in normal times. The directive points out Mil Gov's need for information from such German agencies, and requires that they be set up to assume their responsibilities without delay.

PRIORITY FOR URGENT REPORTS

In view of the present limited reporting facilities in the field, the new Reports and Information directive gives a priority to those reports which are most urgently needed. Field reports in Priority "A" are absolutely essential and must be filled out and forwarded in all cases as prescribed. Reports with a lower priority are of such nature that some detachments may find it impossible to obtain all the information desired. In such cases, the reports may be submitted in incomplete form, but the responsible agency is expected to make arrangements to obtain the balance of the information as soon as possible.

A safeguard in the directive against increasing the load upon Mil Gov detachments is the provision that neither Theater nor Group will demand reports other than those listed, except in emergency, until the request is approved for priority and given an approval number. The lower echelons are directed to refer back to USFET Headquarters, through channels, any requests except obviously emergency requests, which do not bear an approval number. This provision should prevent any recurrence of duplication of reports.

Field Reporting Officers to be assigned to the Land and RB detachments are being schooled at G-5, USFET, under the direction of Colonel L. E. Dostert, Chief of Reports and Information Branch, and some have already gone into the field to begin their work. Others will leave within a short time.

The primary mission of the Field Reporting Officer is to insure the carrying out of the directive. He will assist the detachment commander and the functional officers in any way consistent to that end. He is especially charged with checking up on the use of German agencies for furnishing information, and with reporting to the detachment commander any difficulties or deficiencies which may hamper the fulfillment of the complete schedule. The Field Reporting Officer will also serve as a channel for transmitting technical information on field reporting between the detachment and Headquarters, USFET, and the dissemination of advance information on reports and requirements, acting through the detachment commander.

NO ADDITIONAL BURDEN

While the directive is concerned only with the reporting requirements of USFET and US Group CC, it is expected that study of the reports problem at detachment level will reveal that many, if not most, reports required by Military Districts and other agencies can be made on the basis of the information called for by Theater level requirements. Therefore, this directive should not create any additional burden upon the detachments.

First Mil Gov Conference Scheduled

A THREE-DAY operational conference to promote a better understanding of Military Government policy in the US Zone and to assist in solving current field problems will be conducted at Headquarters, USFET, in Frankfurt, on August 27, 28, and 29, 1945.

Called together by Brig. Gen. C. L. Adcock, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, USFET, the conference will discuss the United States Policy for the occupation of Germany, as stated in military government directives and the Potsdam Agreements.

The commanding generals, chiefs of staff and assistant chiefs of staff, G-5, of the Military Districts have been invited to attend the meeting, the first of its kind ever to be held in the US zone. In addition, invitations will be forwarded to the G-5 staff-division chiefs of the two Military Districts and to the commanding officers and key functional personnel of the regional, Bremen and Berlin detachments. Regional commanders will be advised concerning the number of specialist officers who may attend.

TO HOLD MONTHLY MEETING

Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor, and Gen. Adcock will hold their regular monthly meeting with the district commanders and their staffs during this period. Commanding officers of the regional detachments will attend this regular meeting, announced General Adcock.

The tentative program for the conference consists of a morning and an afternoon session, each approximately three and a half hours long. Each meeting, it was announced, will be devoted to one major aspect of US policy. The

majority of the conference sessions will be featured by short addresses by functional specialists, but time also has been allotted for general questions and discussion.

General Adcock stated that these question-and-discussion periods would be particularly emphasized, adding that he hoped questions submitted by the Districts, the Branches of the Theater, and the Divisions of the Council would be carefully analyzed to develop the major current problems.

The program of the first session, scheduled for 0900 hours, August 27th, will be conducted by Ambassador Robert Murphy, US Political Advisor to the Military Governor. The topic for discussion during this initial session is "The Eradication of Nazism and Militarism." Other meetings will have as chairmen, Maj. Gen. O. P. Echols, of US Group CC, and Brig. Gen. W. H. Draper, Jr., of and US Group CC.

Other major subjects slated for discussion at the conference include the "Development of Democratic Methods and Attitudes", "Restoration of a Minimum German Economy", "Reparations and the Elimination of War Potential", and "Current Developments in Military Government".

One general session of the conference will be omitted so that separate meetings may be conducted by each group of functional specialists to consider current problems in their respective fields.

Decisions reached at the conference, as well as clarifications of operational procedure, will be brought to the attention of each detachment in the US Zone by the regional detachment commanders.

Medical School at Heidelberg Re-opens

THE task of protecting the health of US troops and Allied nationals demands that the health of the German people be kept at as high a level as possible, despite the fact that German medicine and surgery deteriorated considerably during the Hitler era. German PWs are in a particularly bad state, many of them being in need of additional operations because of bad amputational surgery, while, in at least one instance, the German hospitalization program has confined blind Wehrmacht troops with insanity cases.

In order to remedy this situation, the entire medical program of Germany will be reformed under American supervision, according to Maj. Gen. M. C. Stayer, Chief of the Public Health Branch of G-5, USFET. Universities will be opened with pre-Nazi entrance requirements in effect; licensing of surgeons and physicians will fall into the same category, and all instructors will be vetted before being allowed to teach.

The first German medical institution to reopen under this program is the University of Heidelberg. De-Nazified and reorganized by Military Government, it resumed operation on 15 August. Its initial program is a ten-week refresher course planned for 300 former German Army physicians returning to civilian practice.

The new faculty is composed of 11 members selected after a thorough investigation. Col. Myron P. Rudolph, Seventh Army Surgeon, investigated the physical facilities of the Medical School and reported that all necessary basic equipment and supplies for the course

are available. Since the University of Heidelberg has never had dormitories, the housing problem is being met by placing students with families in the city.

The newly appointed dean of the medical faculty, Dr. Karl Heinrich Bauer, is charged with the task of administering the school under supervision of Mil Gov authorities. Professor Bauer, who has never been a member of the Nazi party, and whose book on the biological foundation of eugenics was banned by the Nazis, is one of Germany's outstanding surgeons.

REALIZE RESPONSIBILITIES

"While the principal objective of the Medical School of the University will be to train physicians and surgeons with the best possible methods known to modern science," said Dr. Bauer "we are also conscious of the heavy social and political responsibilities which are ours at this time. With respect to Germany, we must aim to achieve the respect of our conquerors. German can purify herself of her past only by constructive achievement."

Founded in 1386, the University of Heidelberg is the oldest university in Germany. When the Nazi party rose to power in 1933, liberal-thinking professors and democratic idealists left the classrooms. The Nazis moved in and made a Party showcase of the institution, to such an extent that on the 550th anniversary, in 1936, most British and American scholars refused invitations to attend the ceremonies.

The University was closed when American troops occupied the city. Mil

Gov's primary mission was de-Nazi-fication of the Medical School. Dr. E. Y. Hartshorne, of Harvard University, was selected to accomplish the task.

"Fifteen proposed faculty members were interviewed and screened," said Doctor Hartshorne. "Seven were free of any contact with the Nazis. Four professors had only superficial contact with the Nazi party since May 1, 1937, and are acceptable under existing Mil Gov directives. Three were conditionally rejected for having had party affiliations. And one proposed member for the faculty was unconditionally rejected."

The screening process for de-Nazifying institutions is thorough, in

that several agencies investigate the proposed members, special university Fragebogen are filled out by the applicants and closely examined, and screening is supplemented by reference to information collected by Allied Nations on prominent personalities in Germany during the Nazi regime.

While it is not contemplated that other branches of the University will be reopened in the near future, Doctor Hartshorne stated that other Faculty Planning Committees in the institution are busy preparing their proposals and engaging in preliminary work toward re-establishing the University of Heidelberg on its old liberal basis.

PW Schools Train German Police

IN SEPTEMBER of 1944, when the US armies began their advance into Germany, it was discovered that no German professional policemen were available, most of those who were not in the Wehrmacht having been evacuated to the east. It was suggested at the time that German civilians be recruited from their homes and welded into a police force, but this would hardly have solved the problem of occupational law enforcement. As an alternative, a school was established by 1st US Army at Verviers, Belgium, with the sole purpose of training former professional police who were being released from PW camps.

The first group of 54 ex-policemen were released to Public Safety Branch, G-5 Section, 1st US Army, on 12 October 1944, after screening by CIC and G-5 public safety officers.

The study of Military Government proclamations, laws and ordinances formed the basis for the first training program, which was organized under the direction of a staff of selected German instructors. Written homework was assigned on prepared problems dealing with our regulations, and critiques and discussions were conducted on each problem. By and large, the student solutions showed an active interest, as well as an understanding of the questions involved. A majority of the homework also demonstrated the ability to write clear, brief and comprehensive reports.

Those of the students who possessed special police training or teaching ability were directed to submit drafts of lectures, which were expanded into two-hour schoolroom talks. Subjects discussed included registration, price

control, organization, administration, border and traffic control, and general police responsibilities. Two hours daily were spent in learning simple English. Orientation courses presented material ranging from US military courtesy and insignia of rank to descriptions of American life and democratic practices.

The school was administered as a self-contained unit, but, when necessary, the Army provided cooks, bakers, doctors, barbers, carpenters and tailors.

A school established by the 1st Army is still functioning in Marburg, and to date more than 250 police instructors have been sent into the field to prepare selected personnel for public safety work. The quality of the personnel has been excellent and as yet no serious breach of discipline has been reported to the school.

At first some reluctance to employ ex-PWs as policemen was evidenced, but soon the competence of the police-school graduates was discovered, and present demands are in excess of the available supply.

MORE SCHOOLS ORGANIZED

Since the establishment of this first school, similar institutions have been organized in the US Zone, and are functioning smoothly under the administration and tutelage of the graduates of the 1st Army school.

In addition, other schools are being conducted by the Provost Marshal General in the US, at Forts Getty and Wetherill, R. I., where PWs are trained for administrative positions, police work, and specialized civilian trades and professions. The course lasts two

months, and much time is spent in the study of the English language.

Personnel are selected after a long period of observation and thorough screening, for their demonstrated opposition to Nazism and their co-operativeness with democratic objectives. Such schools will possibly be the future source of supply for specialist civilian policemen.

ENSURE ADEQUATE TRAINING

The responsibility for the establishment of police schools in Germany is one for the German civil authorities, under the supervision of Military Government, but to ensure that adequate training is provided for German civil police, the following directive was included in USFET Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, in July, 1945:

"You will ensure that suitable and adequate police and fire-defense schools and in-service training programs for training policemen and firemen are established in the various jurisdictions where they are needed. Land governments will establish such schools for training instructors and for training policemen and firemen from localities which do not have the facilities for establishing such schools of their own. You will ensure that all Nazi and militaristic subject matter and military training are excluded from the programs in all police and fire schools and training classes."

The responsibility for the establishment of schools is one for German Civil Authorities under supervision of Military Government.

Pre-Hitler Political Parties

THE following brief sketches of the pre-1933 German political parties may be helpful to officers who have to consider the political backgrounds of German personnel. The main parties, other than the Nazis, are taken in order from right to left. These descriptions of the parties as of 1932 do not, of course, necessarily portray accurately the parties as they are today.

The German Nationalist Party (Deutsch-Nationale Partei)

This was the party of nationalism and of the old order, the party of officers and landowners. Militarist and vaguely monarchist, it had no social program. It was hostile to the Republic; but, in the Stresemann period, its more moderate members half-heartedly accepted the policy of treaty fulfillment. They were, however, pushed aside by Hugenberg, Nationalist spokesman of heavy industry; and in 1932, Hugenberg formed a coalition with the Nazis, which ruined the Republic but did not do him much good. Their highest poll was six million in December, 1924; their lowest, two million in July, 1932. The Stahlhelm was in some ways their military formation.

The German People's Party (Deutsche Volkspartei)

The party was the organ of the less extremist capitalists. Its greatest member was Stresemann; after his death it

virtually vanished. Though not Republican, it did not advocate open violence.

The Center Party (Zentrums Partei)

It was the main concern of this party to promote the interests of the Roman Catholic church, including its control of education. As a result it would participate in any government which would respect the position of the Roman Catholic church. Thus, it helped in the creation of the Republic but later it voted for Hitler's overthrow of the Republic. The Center Party had a genuinely democratic Left Wing and democratic Christian trades unions, but it also had an undemocratic Right Wing, indistinguishable - - except on Roman Catholic claims - - from the Nationalists. Thus, being unstable politically, and maintaining a steady average of five million votes, it helped make a two-party system impossible and thereby contributed to the ruin of democratic government.

The Bavarian People's Party (Bayrische Volkspartei)

This was the Bavarian branch of the Centrists, originally developed for Bavarian affairs, but in time sending a separate contingent to the Reichstag. It, too, was avowedly confessional, defending the Roman Catholic claims, but it defended also the rights of Bavaria. It was always extremely conservative; in 1923 the Bavarian clerical government played with the idea of co-operating

with Hitler against the Reich, but took fright just in time. Its voting strength never varied, for it always polled the Bavarian peasants, and hardly anyone else.

The Democratic Party (Deutsche Demokratische Partei)

This was a party of intellectuals and theorists, genuine adherents of democracy and the Republic, anxious for Germany to accept a stable, defined position in Europe. It had leaders of ability and devotion to duty; all it lacked was supporters. It had considerable importance in the earlier years of the Republic, but ended its career in 1932 with only two members in the Reichstag.

The German Middle Class Party (Wirtschaftspartei)

A small party, representing small traders and manufacturers, it was mainly concerned in defending its supporters against both the State and the great monopolies.

The Social Democratic Party (Sozialdemokratische Partei)

The real party of the Republic, it was the only mass party which cared for democracy and political liberty. Ostensibly, a party of Marxist theories, in fact it was the party of the trade unions and of the moderate non-revolutionary working class. It stood for cautious social reforms and a peaceful foreign policy. Its leaders had no profound

political sense, but they were sincere Germans and sincere democrats. The Social Democrats have the honor, alone among the German parties, of never having flirted with the Nazis and of having held up their heads in protest, albeit ineffective protest, until the end. Their highest vote was eleven million in 1919; their lowest, six million in June, 1924. They had a private defense force, the Reichsbanner, but its leaders never gave the signal for resistance.

The Communist Party (Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands)

The KPD was founded in 1918, and always regarded its chief task as war against the Social Democrats. Even in 1932-1933 the Communists argued that Nazi dictatorship would prepare the way for a Communist revolution. Still, at bottom, they were not really a revolutionary party: they were a party of revolutionary theorists without any grasp of reality and without initiative. Their most serious task they regarded to be obedience to the orders of the Comintern. Their advocacy of violence led many of their followers to turn into enthusiastic Nazis relatively early. The Communist vote increased steadily and reached its highest point of almost six million in December, 1932. The Communists organized their own anti-democratic trade unions, which were strong in Communist districts; and possessed a fighting force, the "Red Front Fighters."

Concentration Camp Death Figures

STARTLING evidence of the thoroughness with which the Nazis carried out their policy of exterminating Jews and the political opponents of Nazism is contained in figures compiled recently by the Combined Displaced Persons Executive. The figures show that of some 234,000 Jews deported to Germany from France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway, the total repatriated so far was less than 10,000. Similarly, of approximately 163,000 persons deported from these same countries for political reasons, only 39,000 have returned.

Although a few additional Jews and political deportees may still be uncovered in hospitals and other places in Germany, it must be assumed that the difference between the two sets of figures represents approximately the number of racial and political deportees from these countries who died at Auschwitz, Belsen, Dachau, Buchenwald and other Nazi murder camps. Of the four countries, France and the Netherlands have suffered most. In France, of 105,000 deported Jews, only from two to four thousand have returned and only 21,000 of some 120,000 political deportees have been repatriated. In the Netherlands, the original Jewish population of 140,000 was decimated by the deportation of over 110,000, of whom only 5,000 have so far returned; correspondingly only 2,500 of 20,000 political deportees have been repatriated.

Although similar figures for other European countries are not yet available, all evidence points to the fact that there is not a single country in Europe

which was under Nazi rule that did not suffer as heavily as a result of the Nazi deportation policy. It is certain that the greatest number of Jews and political deportees murdered by the Nazis came from Eastern European countries, in particular Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Payment of Pensions Restricted

RESTRICTIONS on pensions being paid to German civilians by the Versorgungsamts (Pension Office) in Frankfurt was made recently by Detachment E1D2, which directed that all pensions, except those for disabled soldiers, be paid only after the applicant presented a certificate from the Arbeitsamt proving his inability to work. People cut from the rolls by this new policy will apply to the Municipal Welfare Officer for cash grants. Those who require medical assistance will also apply to the Welfare Office, which will in turn, refer cases to the Ortskrankenkasse (Local Health Office).

The Ortskrankenkasse was informed that individuals paying contributions would receive benefits, but that the group for which the Reich had formerly contributed would receive no benefits unless the persons who fell within this group, in addition to their own contributions, were willing to pay the sums previously provided by the German government.

Non-Military Uniforms for Police

A COMPLETE reorganization of the Bremen civilian police department is being undertaken by Detachment E2C2. At a recent conference between Military Government public safety officers and the Bremen public officials, it was

agreed that the military aspects of the police department would be limited. Under the new plan, police titles will be non-military in character, and the rank insignia will be changed to conform with the pre-war title.

The new recruiting plan calls for a selection of police on the basis of an examination similar to American Civil Service standards. Applicants who are selected will be trained in the Police Academy before being assigned official duties. Detachment E2C2 also ordered that all functions which came under the jurisdiction of the police department prior to the war will be returned to the department.

De-Nazification Head Named

GENERAL Eisenhower has made Brig. Gen. C. L. Adcock, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, USFET, responsible for the supervision of de-Nazification policies in the US areas of control. This responsibility entails the approval or disapproval of all applications for appointments or reinstatements of those Nazis who come within the scope of the USFET mandatory removal and exclusion categories. It also involves the review of reports showing the retention of nominal Nazis.

To carry out this task, General Adcock has established a de-Nazification Board with a chairman selected by him. The Internal Affairs Branch, of G-5, USFET, and the major interest in a German enterprise, that USFET body, when affected, will be represented on the Board. Likewise, where a security interest is involved, CIB, G-2, will have its representation.

This Board will consider all requests, submitted by detachments or represent-

atives of using services, for appointment and reinstatement of Nazis whose ouster or exclusion from positions of importance in German life are made mandatory by the 7 July directive. All applications will be decided by a majority vote. In case of a tie, the final decision will rest with the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

Increased Housing Needed in Bremen

NOTICE was served on officials of the Chamber of Commerce and of the German Civil Billeting Office in Bremen by Detachment E2C2 that they must take immediate and aggressive steps to provide increased housing facilities in the city. It was pointed out that there were 32,000 people in the city inadequately housed and that returning PWs would swell this figure to 70,000 by fall.

The officials were warned that Military Government would only advise and regulate German activities, and that the civil authorities themselves would be held responsible for providing the needed housing. They were informed that Military Government was doing everything it could to provide food, fuel and building materials, and that these efforts would be continued. Additional housing, it was stated, now has first priority in the rehabilitation program.

Graves Service to Locate Bodies

THE Graves Registration Service Command has been assigned the mission of conducting a systematic search throughout Germany for deceased US military personnel who have not been buried in US Military Cemeteries.

Col John D. Edmunds, commanding

officer of the GRSC, USFET, announced recently that his command would coordinate its work with Military Government detachments, in an effort to locate the unknown number of American soldiers who were interred by the German Army or by others in isolated graves or communal cemeteries. The Graves Registration teams will provide disinterment, identification, evacuation and reburial in established Military cemeteries.

The GRSC, said Col. Edmunds, will request Military Government detachments to assist in providing newspaper notices and in distributing posters to request the German people to report such information.

Ease Religious Bulletin Ruling

OFFICIAL religious bulletins of limited scope have been exempted from the licensing provisions laid down by ICD, and may now be published merely upon registration with Mil Gov authorities, it was announced recently by Headquarters, USFET.

The education and religious affairs officer of each Regierungsbezirk and the District Information Services Control Command will approve the registration and will inspect the copy of the first issue of each proposed bulletin before publication. Additional issues of the publication will also be under the scrutiny of the education and religious affairs officer.

Religious bulletins are permitted to contain only calendars of church services and events, liturgical instructions to clergy and lay members, notices of births, deaths and marriages, and Mil Gov announcements and orders affecting the church.

On the negative side, it was stated that the publications would not be allowed to include news stories of any nature, editorials reflecting comments on public affairs, sermons, paid commercial advertising, and pastoral letters, encyclicals and similar official communications from the religious hierarchy. It was pointed out, however, that the latter restriction should not be construed as an official ban against the publication of pastoral letters, encyclicals, etc., but merely that communications of this nature should not appear, for the time being, in unlicensed official church bulletins.

In addition to the supervision by the education and religious affairs officer, copies of the first issue, and thereafter copies of the first issues for each succeeding three month period must be submitted through channels to the Religious Affairs Branch, Public Health and Welfare Division, USFET, and through District Information Control units to ICD, USFET.

Only US Flag to Fly in US Zone

IN A letter to the commanding generals of the Eastern and Western Military Districts, Brigadier General R. B. Lovett, Adjutant General, USFET, announced that the national flag of the United States will be flown in the US Zone in Germany at all Military Government headquarters and military courts.

No other national flag, stated the directive will be flown over these establishments in the US Zone. The order was issued on 8 August 1945 and supersedes all other previous instructions.

Priority to Housing and Feeding

IN AN order to the military districts in the US Zone of occupation, General Dwight D. Eisenhower announced that the establishment of training areas which would involve the evacuation of German civilians from their houses or the removal of land from cultivation will not be undertaken without special approval from Headquarters, USFET.

The order, dated August 10, stated that the evacuation of the German civil population or the removal of arable land from cultivation is not considered essential to training, particularly for range firing by US troops, inasmuch as such measures will only serve further to aggravate the housing and feeding problems facing Germany.

All possible alternatives, said the order, will be exhausted before requesting such approval.

Germans Approved for MG Switchboards

In order to relieve the shortage of experienced telephone and telegraph operators, German civilians may now be used in these capacities, after they have been cleared for such duty by Mil Gov and CIC, according to G-2, USFET.

However, as in the past, all switchboards will be carefully monitored to maintain telephone security, in accordance with Section X, Part D, Standard Operating Procedure No. 66, Hq USFET, dated 8 July 1945.

German Moral Rearmament Demanded

THE record of Nazi-led Germany as to atrocities, ruthlessness, and international misdeeds is a little bit too overwhelming for the "guiltless" German — i. e., the average German — to pass off with equanimity. To restore his moral balance somewhat and to forget his own guilt, he loves to point out what he deems to be faults in the Allied moral armor. To counter the awful revelations, still uncomfortably fresh in his mind, of the concentration camps, one prominent German, in an early exhibition of his newly acquired right of free speech, complained that during the period when tens of thousands of prisoners were being rounded up daily the Allies had not lived up strictly to the Geneva Convention in providing for their physical comfort. Another German, not so prominent but just as typical, has taken up moral rearmament in a big way. He declares that, as his main mission in life, he is going to catalogue what he considers American occupational "misdeeds" of a personal or policy nature; then some day — and he feels sure the day will come — he will present his catalogue as proof that the Germans of 1933-45, who admittedly but "unknowingly" sanctioned the most horrible inhumanities imaginable, were not morally inferior to the victors after all.

Redirection of Youth

THE vital necessity of giving new direction to German youth is universally recognized, and Mil Gov officers are meeting with various clerical and lay officials to explore this problem

which requires the application of much reflective thought. One serious Protestant layman stresses as vital that whatever form of Youth Movement the Allies sponsor or permit, it must be completely divorced from national or State support or direction. The restoration of any attachment to the State or idea of the State would be fatal, he believes. A high Catholic cleric of the Rhineland, in explaining his Church's desire to organize youth along parish and diocesan lines, agrees that the national pattern of the pre-Hitler period should not be restored but thinks that some coordination on a nation-wide basis might be necessary.

The Protestant layman above-mentioned urges that our Boy Scout movement be adopted and adapted for Germany. He has remained very much impressed by his observations of our Scout organization made while on a prolonged visit to the United States before the war. In his opinion our Scout creed would provide just the moral idealism which should be imparted to German youth. He was particularly anxious to stress the importance of inculcating German youth with that quality so often and so tragically wanting in the personal and national dealings of Germans the Anglo-Saxon sense of fair-play. His advocacy of the plan goes so far as to include the recommendation that the activating phase be guided by imported American Scout leaders and that potential German Scout leaders be trained by them. He is in favor of having the organization develop on a confessional basis and believes that the respective churches

would prove adequate to their task. Schools, being of necessity State agencies, should be kept out of the picture.

Revolutionary Spirit?

IT HAS been the practically unanimous opinion of Allied observers that the German public at the time of the military collapse was dripping with apathy which was the outward manifestation of an almost complete paralysis of their political nerve centers. Anti-nazi groups appeared in many sections but their political direction was usually local and personal and showed but faint signs of being imbued with a truly revolutionary spirit. One German sociologist, however, insists that such a spirit did exist and had great potentialities. It had been a genuine power behind the 20 July plot and, although that battle had been lost, it was still an important potential force when the Hitler regime fell to pieces. He complains that the appearance of Mil Gov on the scene froze a confused social situation at a time when the German people would have accomplished a genuine social revolution on their own initiative. Having thus established Mil Gov's share in the responsibility for shackling this "vibrant revolutionary spirit in Germany" (along with the failure of the July plot and the consequent lengthening of the war), the social scientist in question adds that if the economic status of the country should sink to a critical state a wave of reactionary nationalism (not communism) might be expected.

The basis for this phantom social revolution was provided, says this sociologist, by the proletarianization of the middle classes by the war in general

and by the air raids in particular, and the consequent blurring of class lines. Has he forgotten the type of German "social revolution" that really did follow the much more general proletarianization of the middle classes that resulted from the inflation of the early 'twenties and the depression of the early 'thirties?

The Rumor Factory Explodes

IN AN editorial entitled "Solidarity" the Frankfurter Rundschau addresses those Germans who let themselves be used as "voluntary and unpaid agents of an idiotic Nazi whisper-campaign," and continues: "What stupid and foolish chatter one has heard in recent weeks of the development of international politics. A conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union was just in the offing and dates were even mentioned when the Russians would march again and the Americans would evacuate the zones they occupied. This whisper-propaganda of the Nazis reached its culmination in the supposed differences between the Soviet Union and the other Allied Powers. Here there rose and still rises the most penetrating stench from the corpse of Hitler-Fascism and its late propaganda minister. They had hoped to the last that these differences would work for them, in order that they could eke out their dismal political and physical existence a while longer. What folly, for one to make himself a medium for spreading this whisper-campaign . . ." The editorial then points to the Soviet declaration of war on Japan as an event of world-political significance which effectively finishes this type of rumor-mongering. "The solidarity of the Allies," it comments simply, "doesn't exist merely on paper."

LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS

SURVEILLANCE FOR NAZIS

REGENSBURG Mil Gov Detachment F1D3 has instigated a system whereby a person, after once having been removed from office because of Nazi activities, is kept under surveillance for any possible future underground connection. In addition to a Fragebogen, the subject is fingerprinted in accordance with the system now being carried out by the FBI in the US. A picture of the individual is also obtained and goes with the case record. Follow-up checks by special investigators are conducted every two weeks. The detachment not only maintains a case file on all individuals in this category, but also has a card index file which gives in abbreviated form a complete list of the pertinent information. This system, according to the detachment, provides a constant security check upon dismissed personnel.

LANDRAT ISSUES BULLETIN

DETACHMENT E1H2 reports that the Landrat at New-Ulm issues a weekly bulletin to the local Burgermeisters containing Mil Gov information and instructions.

FRANKFURT NURSES REGISTER

THE Frankfurt Health Department has been directed by Detachment E1D2 to announce by newspaper and radio the compulsory registration of all nurses, regardless of creed. The measure, which it is hoped, will alleviate a critical shortage, will subject nurses to duties in hospitals and in public health

work. Similar registration will be undertaken throughout the Enclave.

REGISTRATION UNSUCCESSFUL

IN MUNICH, Detachment F1F3 stated that the city-wide registration was unsuccessful for the purposes of the Welfare Department because the registration papers failed to provide a space showing from which city or area the person originally came. This would have helped enormously in returning the refugees to their respective zones, whether or not they were willing to leave Munich.

NATIONALS TO REPORT

AMERICANS, including nationals of all North and South American countries now residing in Frankfurt, have been ordered by Detachment E1D2 to submit a comprehensive report as to their activities during the past six years, a list of all documents substantiating their claim to nationality, and a statement as to what they wish to do in the future.

RESTORE BREMEN PARKS

IN ORDER to clean up and restore the parks and public gardens in Bremen, Detachment E2C2 addressed a call to boys between the ages of 12 and 16 to register for work. Listed as a civic duty, the boys were put to work under the direction of school personnel.

PROTECTING MONUMENTS

CIVIL and religious agencies were directed by Detachment F1F3 to as-

semble crews at all important monuments to store fragments of masonry, and statuary within the buildings and sites. This was done so that important and salvagable monuments would not be additionally damaged by US Army engineers, who are beginning work on the removal of debris from Munich.

RESTORE COMMUNICATIONS

AS A RESULT of several meetings with Third Army signal personnel and the close cooperation of the G-5 Section, one of the biggest problems in the operation of Mil Gov in Bavaria, communication between the various detachments, is being successfully solved.

A directive was published by Army, reports Detachment E1F3, which places the responsibility of installing communications for Mil Gov detachments throughout Bavaria on military commanders. In general, the plan provides for telephone centrals at six key points — Munich, Nuremberg, Ansbach, Würzburg, Regensburg and Augsburg — and lines from those centrals to the separate Kreise. The plan also provides for telegraph service to the Regierungsbezirk detachments as well as to the major Stadtkreis detachments. As the comprehensive plan is expected to take some time before being realized, monthly reports are required from military commanders on the progress attained.

INFORMANT SYSTEMS USED

INFORMANT systems established in military labor service units continue to pay dividends, says Oise Intermediate Section, Com Zone. Although there has been no widespread subversive activity in any of these units, occasionally it

is necessary to remove individuals because of subversive tendencies.

DAILY MEETINGS HELD

IN AUGSBURG, the Mil Gov Detachment holds daily meetings on policy with the Bürgermeister and Landrat. Preparations have been made for the opening of an emergency school for rapid basic training of middle and higher German civilian officials. The course will last for one month.

MIXED ADVISORY COUNCILS

ORDERS have been issued to the Bürgermeisters and Landrat of Schwab München to begin organizing advisory councils whose political complexion will be as mixed as possible.

RENTAL OF STORAGE FACILITIES

DETACHMENT 111 D 2 directed that the Landrat of Friedberg's office serve as the contracting agency with civilian food interests, farmer groups, and similar organizations with regard to rental of storage facilities in Wehrmacht warehouses.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

"DETACHMENTS generally do not seem to realize the value and possibilities of a political intelligence section and but few understand the importance of gathering information on community trends for use in planning Military Government activities. Through civilian 'investigators' information can be gathered on the political leanings of the population: what the average German is thinking and talking about,

his complaints and his opinions with respect to American occupation. Carefully selected individuals attached to a Special Branch section could contribute much valuable information about the community, along with any other work of an investigative nature which might be assigned them. Persons could be used to gather information about civil employees by checking the accuracy of their Fragebogen and by following various leads and conferring with different individuals. In the course of their work they would pick up considerable information which, when brought to headquarters and sifted, would furnish interesting material for the detachment's weekly reports to higher headquarters. Files could be retained on the local level for a study of trends and, at the same time, such information coming in from the field weekly to Zone Headquarters via Military District Detachments would indicate political developments and assist in shaping Military Government policy."

— Col. Henry Parkman, Jr., following a recent USFET tour of inspection.

PWS RETURN TO WORK

OF THE 3,612 discharged PWs who returned to the Frankfurt area during June, 760 were referred to jobs on the day they reported for registration at the Arbeitsamt. About 80 per cent of these 760 workers were, according to Detachment E1D2, distributed among the following occupational groups: agriculture, commercial and clerical

construction, metal trades, transportation and wood-working industries.

NOTORIAL FEE SET

THE chief judge of the Offenbach Amtsgericht was instructed by Detachment F2B2 to inform all notaries that the maximum fee on Military Government signature forms will be set at 2 RM per signature.

REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

DETACHMENT E1D2, Frankfurt, reports that a separate department has been established in the Frankfurt municipal government whose responsibility is the rehabilitation of homes in the city. Among the functions of the department will be the establishment of priorities for repair, and the coordination of production of all construction materials.

COLLECTING RUBBLE FOR AIR-STRIPS

PROCEDURE has been perfected by Det. H2D2 in Hanau and 851st Aviation Engineers for collection of rubble required for the foundation of a new air-strip. The rubble will be obtained from locations in Hanau recommended by the City Engineer. German labor will be used under military supervision, and necessary transportation and equipment will be furnished by the 851st. By this plan the needed material for the construction job will be obtained and at the same time clearing of important thoroughfares in the city will be expedited.

Success of De-Nazification Emphasized

DE-NAZIFICATION by Mil Gov remains one of the principal topics in the US press, with emphasis being placed on the success of the program to date.

A recent Associated Press dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin states that the de-Nazification of Germany is one of the major tasks of G-5 Division, USFET, and that considerably more progress has been made since V-E day than is generally recognized. The Americans, however, still lack a definite policy on what disposition is to be made of the mass of Hitler's minions. The dispatch quoted Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Adcock, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, USFET as saying that it is impossible to put in jail everyone who was in the Nazi party, unless it is first known whether he was a "practicing Nazi, or merely a dues-paying member."

For the present, said the General, known Nazi leaders are being jailed, as well as the more objectionable members, but full lists are not yet available. The article estimates that some 70,000 Nazi war criminals and SS personnel are being held in jail in the US Zone until such time as a final decision is reached as to their individual disposition. In the mean time, Mil Gov authorities are weeding out of German civil life tens of thousands of Nazi leaders and other dangerous elements.

A N. Y. Herald Tribune story filed from Frankfurt on July 30th by Carl Levin says that a "firm directive ordering elimination of remaining Nazis and

militarists from all offices and positions of importance in quasi-public and private enterprises" has been given to Mil Gov officers for information and study. This directive, says Levin, is the most important part of an over-all order laying down the latest instructions for the control of German territory under American occupation.

The most striking part of this directive is its elimination of "administrative necessity, convenience or expediency" as reasons for appointing or retaining Nazis. All those, continues the dispatch, who at any time were officers or non-coms in any of the German military, political, social, communal or affiliated organizations are to be sacked, including all members of the Schutzstaffel (Elite Guard). The order also lists for removal those German civil servants who, although perhaps not active Nazis, survived the Hitler purge. The greatest tightening up, says Levin, will be among those who were officers in chambers of commerce and other business groups, or who were officers in any concern in which the Reich at any time since 1933 had an actual or working control.

Mil Gov Policy — Pro and Con

CRITICISM of Mil Gov policy was contained in a recent editorial written for PM, New York, from Wiesbaden, by Victor H. Bernstein, in the form of an "Open letter to the President from Inside Germany." The writer says that

"many of us feel so tragically disappointed in the development of American policy in Germany," and charges that this policy is not only working no progress, but is steadily progressing to the point where our share of Germany will have become a faithful replica of the Germany of 1932 — the Germany that spawned Hitler and the World War. Bernstein cites as evidence the kind of Germans we are putting back into power — men who turned against Hitler only when their assistance was no longer needed — and the whole atmosphere which is beginning to develop in this zone.

HOLDING HANDS

The Western Democracies, he states, are playing the old game of holding hands with their enemies and kicking their friends in the teeth. The Americans are running Germany as if it were simply a matter of making trains run and re-opening grocery stores. The editorial advocates lifting the present ban on political activity, except among the tainted groups, and throwing the weight on the side of the most democratic forces. Unless a democratic Germany can be rebuilt, says Bernstein, the only alternatives are to kill 60,000,000 Germans or permit the growth of another Fascist Reich.

Further criticism along these same lines was the theme of a St. Louis Post Dispatch story of July 23 to the effect that, since the surrender, we have pursued in Germany a pattern of conduct that discourages and repudiates the very thing we said we were fighting for. Our policy, it charges, bans all political activity, all mass meetings, all organizations of anti-Nazi action groups, all editorial use of press or

radio — "everything, in short, that might help Germans to think freely along Democratic lines."

FORCED UNDERGROUND

This policy is described as leaving many lesser Nazi officials in office because of "non-political, and therefore haphazard, screening procedures," and of forcing underground what anti-Fascist elements were able to survive Hitler's rule. "How can we make as efficient a democracy as possible," it editorializes, "as long as we give the people nothing to work with?" The tools are there, it claims: press, radio, trade unions, old anti-Fascist parties awaiting rebirth, new ones struggling to be born and educational institutions ready to be opened.

Mil Gov is charged with ignoring these channels for establishing a democratic Germany, and of playing directly into the hands of those same reactionary elements which prepared the soil for Fascism, as was previously done in North Africa, Sicily and Italy. The tools are there, it claims: press, radio, trade unions, old anti-Fascist parties awaiting rebirth, new ones struggling editorial calls for a policy in Germany "infused with the principles of dynamic, American democracy."

Exactly the opposite point of view is taken by Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, in an article appearing in the Washington Post of July 27, entitled "German Re-education Would Postpone Political Activity." Mr. Welles discusses at length the measures taken by the Soviet Government in the fostering of German political activity throughout the Russian Zone, and the sanctioning of newspaper

and radio activities on the part of the Germans. Commenting that neither the Americans nor the British have so far permitted any political activity in their zones, Mr. Welles states that a number of editorial writers and radio commentators in the US are vehemently demanding that we follow the Russian example.

Some people, he points out, are of the opinion that all Russian policies are desirable and should invariably be followed by us. Mr. Welles is convinced, however, "that the policy so far pursued within the US Zone is not only wise, but essential as a matter of future security, and that course should be persisted in for some time." Asserting that we must appraise the situation in Germany more closely, he points out that as yet there have been no trials of war criminals, that there has been very little done to purge Nazi party members from the professional, industrial and financial life of the country and that Germany is confronted with a winter of acute shortages in food, fuel and raw materials.

Therefore, argues Mr. Welles, how could it help future German democracy if political parties are set up before the people understand who among them were responsible for the war? Is it desirable that parties be established before assurance can be had that Nazis will not try to infiltrate into the new structure? What chance is there for a healthy political life if it is born at a time when the German people are not only shell-shocked but cold, undernourished and unemployed?

Under all these conditions, therefore, how is it conceivable that the German people can build up political parties for

the furtherance of desirable ideals, or which can advance the establishment of a true and peaceful democracy in Germany? Mr. Welles insists emphatically that the US went to war to preserve American liberties and to crush Hitlerism and German militarism, not to liberate the German people, who as yet are not ready for the privilege of self-government.

Food for Stability

FULL recognition of the importance of food as a factor in the stability of post-war Europe is currently being evidenced by the Allied press. Pointing out that the instincts of humanity call on us to succor the famished, the London News-Chronicle warns that "relief is as much a political necessity as it is a humane policy. Food, fuel and clothes are the first requirements of stable government, of ordered progress and of peace." Declaring that there can be no doubt of the response of the warm-hearted people of Britain and America, once they understand the full seriousness of Europe's plight, the News-Chronicle stressed the fact that "constant enlightenment about the true conditions are all-important in this crusade."

The real food problem in Western Europe, the National City Bank Bulletin pointed out in a review of the European food situation, "comes down to the 75,000,000 urban dwellers, including about 20,000,000 under 15 years of age, badly in need of milk and other protective foods, for whom emergency supplies will be required.

"Some means must be found either to reopen former channels of distribution, blocked by transportation break-

downs or political barriers, or to find new sources of supply, if pre-war dietary standards are to be restored. And it is clear that since the need is urgent and both ocean and inland transport facilities limited, emphasis must be on those staples which supply greatest food value per ton, which means cereals, sugar fats and oils."

Comments Chosen at Random

"SHORN of their slick black uniforms and all insignia except rank, the 'supermen' remove tons of brick, concrete and wood from sidewalks and streets of the city. SS might now well stand for Sad Sack and not Schutz Staffel." — Frank Waters, in the Stars and Stripes.

"LIKE most cities of its size, Offenbach had left its imprint on the cultural and industrial history of Germany in the world, and ended up a defeated city being governed by a Virginia superintendent of schools, a North Dakota sheriff, a young Queens schoolmaster, and a Jew from the Bronx who fled Vienna in 1938 . . . One would think that chaos would be the rule in this city now, but it isn't. A lot of improvisation is necessary, and spot decisions have to be made without adequate

directives from higher commands. But the city is functioning smoothly." — Carl Levin, in the New York Herald Tribune.

"THE colonel says that more than 3,100 local business establishments have been reopened in Frankfurt, and he ought to know, but frankly it's hard to see where. That must be counting a one-man cobbler shop or a chimney sweep as a business, but anyhow that's what it says here . . . This is a good Mil Gov job, and is evidently the official British-American pattern. The men who are doing it have no observations to offer as to its long-range probabilities. The policies were set by someone above them; they're merely obeying orders." — Bill Cunningham, in the Boston Herald.

"MIL Gov is putting into effect a gratifying new directive, authorizing the drafting for 'undersirable work' of Nazis dismissed from former jobs. Yesterday I saw a handful of bankers, lawyers, doctors, and clerks hauling rubble, stacking bricks and digging ditches on an unsarvory sewer project. Those to whom I spoke all professed outraged dignity, which made the occasion even more gratifying." — Victor H. Bernstein. in P. M.

QUERIES

UNRRA and Mil Gov

Q. WHAT will be the future responsibility of UNRRA and the Military for Displaced Persons?

A. The Military will give maximum responsibility to UNRRA for the operation of displaced persons installations by 1 October, 1945. UNRRA teams will operate all installations, arranging for food, accommodations, medical services, welfare, and registration for repatriation or resettlement. The Military will remain responsible for essential supplies of food, clothing, fuel and housing accommodations, for security guards, for communication facilities and for truck, train and air transport required for repatriation or resettlement moves, as well as for gasoline for UNRRA trucks and food, clothing, and accommodations for UNRRA team and administrative personnel.

Public Relations

Q. IS THERE any Mil Gov Public Relations plan and procedure for detachments in the field?

A. Yes. Each local detachment commander is expected to name himself as PRO, in addition to other duties, or to designate one of his assisting officers. In both the Third and Seventh Armies, the ACOS, G-5, with the cooperation of the Army Public Relations Officer and the G-5 Public Relations Branch at Headquarters, USFET, is re-assigning officers trained in Mil Gov and who are former newspapermen to serve as G-5 PROs at Regional Detachments, at Regie-

rungsbezirk Detachments, and at Army Press Camps. They will make frequent contacts with local detachments to stimulate a free and prompt flow of constructive, positive Mil Gov news. Within a few weeks it is expected that each of the two ECAD Regiments, now being assigned to the two Military Districts of the US zone, will have Public Relations Sections of trained officers and enlisted personnel to facilitate a complete coverage of the zone and help newspaper and magazine correspondents obtain Mil Gov news promptly.

The Reichspost

Q. WHAT is the present policy regarding the reopening of Reichspost services and when may the resumption be expected?

A. The general policy is to have the Reichspost restore its services as quickly as practicable for military, governmental, and general civilian uses.

Local telephone service has been authorized by USFET, subject to conditions and restrictions as determined by military authorities. Inter-city telephone service is being limited temporarily to governmental and essential civilian use. This service can be expanded only gradually because of lack of facilities. Telegraph service for general civilian use is now under study.

Intra-city postal service is reopening quite generally. Inter-city service, on the other hand, is still on a limited scale, due largely to a lack of transportation. It is expected that intercity service will be expanded both as to

types of messages and distances as the organization is perfected and transportation facilities are increased. Postal financial services are to be re-introduced as promptly as practicable.

General inter-zone and international services will be reopened only after proper coordination with the three other Allied occupying powers. It is expected that some of these services may be started within a few months.

Extradition of Criminals

Q. WHAT is the policy of Mil Gov on the extradition of criminals other than war criminals from occupied Germany to countries of United Nations?

A Pending the adoption of a permanent procedure by the Allied Control Council, the Theater Commander, as an interim measure designed to avoid the charge that criminals are being harbored in the US Zone, will order extradition under the following conditions:

1. That the request has been made by the government concerned and not merely by a local official.

2. That the person is charged with a serious offense.

3. That sufficient evidence is presented to establish a prima facie case.

4. That the person requested is not under sentence or subject to pending charges in the US Zone.

5. That each case must be decided on its own merits and in no instance be considered as constituting a precedent with respect to the general policy of extradition.

If the request comes from a responsible source and a grave offense is

charged, local Mil Gov authorities should place the person in custody and forward the request and supporting documents to the Theater Commander for action.

Local Trade Unions

Q. HOW much liaison may local trade unions have with each other? Are there any corresponding limitations on employers' associations and chambers of commerce?

A. Liaison between local trade unions is permitted and encouraged. Such liaison probably will be permitted also in the case of employers' associations and chambers of commerce. These latter will be voluntary local associations of a purely advisory character; subsequently they will be organized also at the Land level.

U. S. Consular Offices

Q. WHERE are U. S. Consular offices established in the US Zone?

A. Consular offices will eventually be established in Frankfurt, Bremen, Stuttgart and Munich. It is expected that the office in Frankfurt will be the first one to be set up. These offices will handle claims to US citizenship and the protection of private US interests in their respective areas.

German Silver Coins

Q. Are German silver coins required to be deposited under Military Government Law 53?

A. Yes. This law specifically requires the delivery of gold and silver coins.

PERSONAL DATA

Awards

LEGION OF MERIT

Capt Benjamin Halprin, Sv Co, ECAD
2nd Lt Louis Chary, Det F1B3
M/Sgt Robert S. Journell, Hq, ECAD

BRONZE STAR

Lt Col Norton V. Coyle, Hq, ECAD
Maj William L. Powers, Hq, ECAD
Maj Frank A. Sawyer, R & T Bn, ECAD
Maj Arthur M. Corey, Hq, ECAD
Capt Albert H. Ellis, Hq, ECAD

CROIX DE GUERRE — PALM

Col H. McE Pendleton, Hq, ECAD

Promotions

TO CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER

WOJG Charles C. Ammlung, DS SHAEF
WOJG Victor B. Engel, Det H2G3

TO FIRST SERGEANT

T/Sgt Leslie A. Troxell, Sv Co, ECAD

TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT

S/Sgt Robert D. Bigler, Sv Co, ECAD
S/Sgt Joseph Sidoti, Sv Co, ECAD
T/3 Roger D. Grow, Hq, ECAD
T/3 John J. Hemphill, 1st ECA Acct Det

TO STAFF SERGEANT

T/4 King A. Bentley, Hq, ECAD
Sgt George E. Lally, Det E2C2
Cpl George W. Walbush, Sv Co, ECAD
T/3 John V. Ryan, Hq, ECAD
T/3 Judd W. Lewis, Jr., Hq, ECAD
T/4 Freeman W. Greene, 1st ECA Acct Det
T/4 George B. Rogers, 1st ECA Acct Det

TO TECHNICIAN THIRD GRADE

Sgt Arthur A. Salewske, Sv Co, ECAD
T/5 Hugo C. Magistrelli, Sv Co, ECAD

T/4 Lester A. Dauberman, Hq, ECAD
Sgt Vincent J. Bosak, Hq, ECAD
T/4 Richard H. Bevis, Hq, ECAD
T/4 William P. Conn, Jr., Hq, ECAD

TO SERGEANT

T/5 Rocco R. Monto, RR Det, ECAD

TO TECHNICIAN FOURTH GRADE

T/5 Harold E. Arca, Hq, ECAD
T/5 Chauncey L. Darone, Jr., Hq, ECAD
Cpl Richard G. Solecki, Det E2C2
T/5 Ray P. Gagnon, Det E2C2
Cpl James O. Bechham, Hq, ECAD
Cpl Gerald E. Tarvin, Hq, ECAD
T/5 Lucian Signorelli, Hq, ECAD
T/5 William J. Gallagher, Hq, ECAD
T/5 Louis A. Santucci, 1st ECA Acct Det
T/5 Raymond H. Taft, 1st ECA Acct Det
T/5 Ernest V. Talbot, 1st ECA Acct Det

TO CORPORAL

Pfc Oscar H. Carter, Hq, ECAD
Pfc Lawrence W. Wagner, Hq, ECAD
T/5 Holmes A. Dutrow, Hq, ECAD
T/5 Paul B. Johnson, Hq, ECAD
T/5 Loren H. Kinney, Hq, ECAD

TO TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE

Pfc Joseph J. Jiricek, Hq, ECAD
Pfc Clarence J. Smith, Det E2C2
Pfc George Lottenberg, RR Det (Fiscal Survey)
Pfc Walter J. Lilie, Hq, ECAD
Pfc Robert M. Cope, Hq, ECAD
Pfc Lawrence J. Robertson, Sv Co, ECAD
Pfc Willie C. Driggers, Sv Co, ECAD
Pfc Edward J. Miller, Sv Co, ECAD
Pfc William F. Isabell, Sv Co, ECAD
Pfc Frank S. Olockwoszcz, Sv Co, ECAD
Pfc Marvin Rosner, Hq, ECAD
Pfc William C. Brunsell, Hq, ECAD
Pfc Eugene Garner, Hq, ECAD
Pfc William H. Reynolds, Jr., Hq, ECAD
Pvt Billy H. Clampett, Hq, ECAD
Pvt Howard M. Hills, 1st ECA Acct Det

TO PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Pvt Alvin H. Durham, Det I4C2
 Pvt Carl W. Nusarra, Det H4B3
 Pvt Joseph D. Newton, Det F1E2
 Pvt John E. Werner, Hq C6, 2nd ECAR

Returned to the States

Col. Egbert D. Brown, Hq, 2nd ECAR
 Lt Col John E. Shield, Det E1B3
 Lt Col Harry D. Stone, Det E1D2
 Maj Raymond M. Davis, Det E1C2
 Maj Thomas V. Dixon, Hq 1st ECAR
 Maj John B. Fenner, G-5, USFET
 Capt Ernest Gelles, G-5, USFET
 Capt Virgil O. Powell, DP-16
 Capt James E. Stearns, Det 13B3
 M/Sgt Chester Rice, Det E1A2
 1/Sgt Oscar C. Lynch, Det F1D3
 1/Sgt Albert C. McGlocklin, R & T Bn, ECAD
 T/Sgt Harold Berge, ECA Med Gp
 T/Sgt William L. Christman, Det A1A1
 T/Sgt Eugene C. Harrold, Det H6B3
 T/Sgt Carmine J. Lucca, Det 16B3
 T/Sgt Louis D. McKie, Det H4G3
 T/Sgt Robert O. Nelson, ECA Med Gp
 T/Sgt Carl L. Thomas, Det 12E3
 S/Sgt James A. Cannon, Det 11E2
 S/Sgt Joseph J. Fredy, Hq, Co A, 3rd ECAR
 S/Sgt Robert J. Hartman, ECA Med Gp
 S/Sgt Lowell A. Hibbard, Hq, ECAD
 S/Sgt Michael Marx, Det 11C3
 S/Sgt Maurice Rosenberg, Det 17C2
 S/Sgt Keith H. Thompson, Hq & Co, 2nd ECAR
 S/Sgt Bernard R. Valind, Hq, Co D, 3rd ECAR
 S/Sgt Richard L. Woods, Det 120A3
 Tec 3 John E. Carpenter, Det E1A2
 Tec 3 Frank M. Gillot, ECA Med Gp
 Tec 3 Elwood M. Hansen, Det 18G2
 Tec 3 Charles F. Montgomery, 17E2
 Tec 3 Willard E. Nelson, Sv Co ECAD
 Tec 3 Frank A. Grosz, ECA Med Gp
 Tec 3 Paul Opperer- Det F2B2
 Tec 3 Chester L. Wolfe, R & T Bn, ECAD
 Sgt Raymond J. Kuhn, R & T Bn, ECAD
 Sgt Edward G. Larrives, ECA Med Gp
 Sgt Richard T. Strange, ECA Med Gp
 Tec 4 Dwight C. Austin, ECA Med Gp

Tec 4 Chick W. Hagan, Hq Co C 2d ECAR
 Tec 4 George L. Rutherford, Hq Co F 3d ECAR
 Tec 4 Reinhardt F. Seebach, Hq, ECAD
 Cpl Gerald H. Atwell, Det F2G2
 Cpl Robert F. Cookman, Hq Co B 2d ECAR
 Cpl Harold L. Fasse, Det A2L1
 Cpl Harvey O. Lipscomb, Hq Co C 2d ECAR
 Cpl William J. Murphy, Det G1C2
 Cpl Warren B. Pattison, Hq Co, 2d ECAR
 Tec 5 Neil Beck, Hq Co, 3d ECAR
 Tec 5 Joseph K. Cass III- Det H2C3
 Tec 5 Harry B. Kingsford, Hq Co, 3d ECAR
 Tec 5 Charles J. Mayersky, Det H2A3
 Tec 5 Robert H. Moultime, Hq Co, 3d ECAR
 Tec 5 Woodrow M. Schillo, Det H1A2
 Tec 5 Stephen C. Shanley, E1G2
 Tec 5 Walter J. Sowers, Hq Co, 3d ECAR
 Tec 5 Raymond R. Tyner, Sv Co, ECAD
 Tec 5 Philip E. Woodman, Hq Co, 3d ECAR
 Tec 5 Theodore M. Gionet, Hq Co B,
 Tec 5 Clifford C. Johnson, Det A1A1
 Tec 5 James C. Meisingahl, Hq Co D, 3d ECAR
 Tec 5 Joseph A. Slominski, Hq Co, 2d ECAR
 Pfc Charles W. Ackerman, Det E2C2
 Pfc Nathan Buchman, Hq Co G, 2d ECAR
 Pfc Larry J. Dauterive, Det 17A2
 Pfc Ezra E. Fish, ECA Med Gp
 Pfc James V. Jennings, Hq Co, 2d ECAR
 Pfc Ottis Ladner, Det F1C3
 Pfc Gustav A. Merting, Hq Co E, 2d ECAR
 Pfc Conley Moore, Hq Co B, 2st ECAR
 Pfc Richard L. Popwell, Det 110G2
 Pfc James H. Strickland, Hq, Co B, 1st ECAR
 Pfc Alva H. Trussell, Det 115G3
 Pfc Frank S. Virga, Hq, Co B, 1st ECAR
 Pfc Thomas A. Weick, R & T Bn, ECA
 Pfc Ronald C. Wiles, R T Bn, ECA
 Pfc Julien M. Dorfman, Det 11G2
 Pfc Ernest D. McColskey, Det H4G3
 Pvt John W. Rieves, ECA Cur Sec

